

Faisal Rabby and William M. Rodgers III

The Impact of 9/11 and the London Bombings on the Employment and Earnings of U.K. Muslims

February 2010

Economics of Security Working Paper 24

Economics of Security Working Paper Series

Correct citation: Rabby, F. and Rodgers, W. M. (2010). "The Impact of 9/11 and the London Bombings on the Employment and Earnings of U.K. Muslims". Economics of Security Working Paper 24, Berlin: Economics of Security.

First published in 2010

© Faisal Rabby and William M. Rodgers III 2010

ISSN: 1868-0488

For further information, please contact:

Economics of Security, c/o Department of International Economics, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin), Mohrenstr. 58, 10117 Berlin, Germany.

Tel: +49 (0)30 89 789-277

Email: jholmes@diw.de

Website: www.economics-of-security.eu

Economics of Security is an initiative managed by DIW Berlin

The Impact of 9/11 and the London Bombings on the Employment and Earnings of U.K. Muslims

Faisal Rabby
Missouri State University

and

William M. Rodgers III
Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey,
Heldrich Center for Workforce Development and National Poverty Center

August 2009

Revised February 2010

JEL Classification: J15, J23, J61, J71

An earlier version of this paper was presented at the meetings of the Southern Economic Association, November 2008. We thank Anne Piehl, John Landon-Lane and Ira Gang for helpful comments and suggestions on an earlier version of this paper.

Abstract

Using a difference-in-differences framework, this paper estimates the impact that Britain's July 2005 bombings had on the labor market outcomes of UK residents who are either Muslim by religious affiliation or whose nativity profiles are similar to the terrorists. We find a 10 percentage point decrease in the employment of very young Muslim men relative to non-Muslim immigrants after the London bombings. The drop in employment is accompanied by consistent declines in real earnings and hours worked. A weak association between the 9-11 terrorist attacks and a drop in the employment of very young male immigrants from Muslim-majority countries is also found. The terrorist events had little impact on the employment of older men.

I. Introduction

The 9-11 terrorists attacks, the March 2004 Madrid bombings, and the July 2005 London bombings (the bombings on 7th July and the attempted bombings on July 21st will be called the “July bombings” hereafter) served as a catalyst for an upsurge in anger and animosity toward Arabs and Muslims living in the United Kingdom.¹ These events triggered an increase in discrimination that existed prior to 9-11 and the July Bombings.

The source of the pre-existing discrimination has been attributed to the resilient nature of Muslim religious identity, the slow pace of assimilation into the rest of British society, and the weaker soft skills (e.g., language) of Muslims. For example, Shields and Price (2003) find that even after accounting for differences in job-related characteristics, across the various ethnic minority migrant groups, Pakistani and Bangladeshi migrants are less successful in the labor market. This may be due to lower labor demand, especially for Pakistani and Bangladeshi women.

Ameli et al. (2004) find from a pre 9-11 nationwide survey of 1,200 Muslims that Muslim women reported far greater discrimination than Muslim men (IHRC 1999, 2000). After 9/11, the gender difference in reported discrimination narrowed to 2 percentage points (men (78 percent and women 80 percent). The targeting by police and security services of Muslim men appears to explain the narrowing. However, approximately 80 percent of employed Muslims reported incidences of discrimination in the workplace. Similar anti-Muslim responses occurred in the Netherlands and Denmark.²

There have been three studies that estimate the impact of the terrorist events’ on the labor market outcomes of British Muslims. The evidence suggests no deterioration in the earnings and employment of Muslims can be attributed to the terrorist events. Braakmann (2007a) estimates

difference-in-differences models using data from the British Labor force survey (LFS) to identify 9-11's impacts, the beginning of the US involvement in Iraq, the Madrid train, and London bombings on the labor market outcomes of 16 to 64 year old UK Arab and Muslim men.

Braakman finds that the terrorist attacks had no impact on the real wages, hours worked, and employment probabilities of Arab men. Braakmann (2007b) studies the effects of 9/11 on the re-employment prospects of unemployed Arabs living in Germany, and also finds no change in employment prospects.

Aslund and Rooth (2005) report that after 9/11, Swedish public attitude towards certain minorities changed. However, their analysis of detailed unemployment exit data on the entire Swedish working-age population reveals little evidence of relative changes in the unemployment exit or entry of the eight Muslim-looking minority groups. They conclude that employers behave rationally and do not respond to changes in attitudes toward immigrants as a group.

This paper revisits the following questions. Did UK labor market outcomes become worse for Muslims and immigrants from Muslim-majority countries after 9/11 and after the July bombings? We revisit this question because we suspect that estimates based on the general or working age population mask the adverse impact that Muslim men who fit the age profile of the terrorists faced.

Using the British LFS and a difference-in-differences (DD) methodology, we find that 9-11 was associated with a relative decrease in the employment of 16 to 25 year old immigrant men from Muslim-majority countries or men who are Muslims by religious affiliation compared to other immigrants. A 10 percentage point decrease in the employment of very young Muslim men relative to non-Muslim immigrants occurred shortly after the London bombings. The drop in employment is accompanied by consistent declines in real earnings and hours worked. A weak

association between the 9-11 terrorist attacks and a drop in the employment of very young male immigrants from Muslim-majority countries is also found. The terrorist events had little impact on the employment of older men.

III. Methods

Our central method is difference-in-differences, where we compare the change in the employment-population ratio, hours worked per week, and real weekly earnings of a target group to that of a comparison group.³ Thus, we attempt to remove the impact that labor supply, labor demand and institutional factors have on target group outcomes.⁴

More formally, outcomes for the i th person are described as follows:

$$Y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{After}_t + \beta_2 \text{Muslim}_{it} + \beta_3 (\text{After}_t * \text{Muslim}_{it}) + \beta_4 X_{it} + \beta_5 (X_{it} * \text{Muslim}_{it}) \\ + \beta_6 Z_{rt} + \beta_7 (Z_{rt} * \text{Muslim}_{it}) + \beta_8 \text{Quarter}_t + \beta_9 (\text{Quarter}_t * \text{Muslim}_{it}) + \beta_{10} \text{Region}_r \\ + \beta_{11} (\text{Region}_r * \text{Muslim}_{it}) + \beta_{12} \text{Trend}_t + u_{it},$$

(1)

where Y_{it} denotes the labor market outcome of person i in region r at time t , After_t denotes a dummy variable that equals one if the observation comes from any month after a terrorist event (e.g., September 2001 or July 2005), and zero otherwise, and X_{it} denotes a vector of individual characteristics that include potential experience, educational attainment, race and ethnicity, marital status, length of stay in the UK, and UK citizenship status. In our earnings equations, X_{it} contains occupation and industry variables.⁵

The term Z_{rt} represents quarterly regional unemployment rates, and Quarter_t contains a series of dummy variables that denote the interview quarter to capture seasonality, and Trend_t is as a cubic function of time (starting from 1 for January 1999) to control for unmeasured, time-varying influences.⁶ The term Region_r denotes dummy variables that capture differential effects

of geographic location. The coefficient β_3 identifies the difference-in-differences effect of a terrorist event on the labor market outcomes of Muslims.⁷

Most of the effects are allowed to differ by Muslim status. This is done to allow for the fact that some factors, such as the business cycle and citizenship status, might have affected the two groups differently over time. There is a possibility that the amount of discrimination varied by location due to differences in the visibility of the target groups. However, other than using the regional dummies and Muslim to non-Muslim population ratios as an index of their visibility, no control is used for geographic variation.⁸

V. Data and Results

We use micro data from the British Quarterly Labor Force Survey (LFS) from 1999 to June 2007. In each year, we restrict the sample to men who at the time of the interview were 16 to 54 years of age and were not enrolled in school.⁹ The survey contains information on a person's nativity, which is used to identify whether an individual is from a Muslim-majority country. Also starting in spring 2002, the survey reports individuals' religious affiliations. The latter is probably better than nativity profiles for identifying the potential vulnerable groups. The two target groups are comprised of (a) first-generation male immigrants from Muslim-majority countries (Bangladesh, Egypt, Morocco, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon and Other Middle Eastern countries except Israel) and (b) men living in the UK who reported that they are Muslim by religious affiliation. It is important to note that the latter target group is larger in size, especially when men aged 16-25 are considered. Almost three-quarters (73 percent) of very young men from the Muslim-majority countries were actually Muslims by religion. However, only one-third of Muslim men were immigrants from Muslim-majority countries. This is because most young Muslims are UK-born.

When constructing target and comparison groups, we consider the fact that 9-11's labor market impact might have varied by age. Given the typical terrorists profile, younger Muslims, Asians, and Arabs are more susceptible to fear and discrimination.¹⁰ Young Muslim men might have experienced worse outcomes than older Muslim men. To operationalize these ideas, we estimate Equation (1) by age-groups.

As most of the target groups are immigrants or their descendents, our preferred comparison groups are immigrants from non-Muslim majority countries. This is due to the fact that their socio-cultural backgrounds, soft-skills, and language proficiency are a better match than natives. The two comparison groups are immigrants from non-Muslim-majority countries and UK-born men.¹¹ After 2002, we use the religion and ethnicity information to construct the following comparison groups: non-Muslim Asian men, non-Muslim white men, non-Muslim British white men, and non-Muslims who are neither Asian nor white.

Summary Statistics

Table 1 reports summary statistics for our primary group of interest, 16 to 25 year old immigrants from Muslim-majority countries and their corresponding comparison groups. The target group members tend to reside in Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire, Metropolitan West Midlands, Eastern, London, and South East - six of the U.K.'s twelve regions. Eighty percent of the men in our sample live in these 6 regions. Table 1 suggests that from winter 1998 to summer 2006, men in the target group have lower employment-population ratios, work fewer hours, and have lower weekly earnings than other immigrants and UK born men. The average length of stay in the UK of immigrants from Muslim-majority countries is 2.3 years greater than immigrants from other countries. Further, over one-half of Muslim immigrants, in contrast to 39 percent of the other immigrants, are UK citizens. A larger percentage of the target-group men are married.

Even though marital status, years in the UK, and UK citizenship status should provide “Muslims” with greater economic advantages in the labor market, there are several demographic differences between Muslims and the immigrant comparison groups that offset the advantages associated with marriage, citizenship, and years in the United Kingdom.¹²

Immigrants from Muslim-majority countries have less education and work in lower paying industries and occupations. Among very young men, 26.0 percent of target-group members reported to have no qualification, compared to about 10.4 percent of their comparison-group counterpart. Young target-group men are concentrated in manufacturing, hotel, restaurant and distribution industries, and sales, process and moving operations, and elementary occupations. Jobs in these industries and occupations tend to pay lower wages and are part-time in nature. Appendix I reports summary statistics that extend the upper age bounds to 29 and 54. Doing so has no impact on the previous conclusions.

Appendix II reports summary statistics for 16 to 25 year old men, but uses the religious affiliation information to identify whether an individual is Muslim. The labor market outcomes are very similar across Muslim men and immigrant men from Muslim-majority countries. Eighteen percent of young Muslims are married in contrast to 9 percent of the immigrant comparison group. The proportion of Muslims with no qualification (16%) is higher for Muslims compared to the comparison group. For example, 27 percent of Muslims have ‘O’ level or lower qualifications compared to 13 percent of immigrants from non-Muslim countries.

Table 2 begins to reveal 9/11’s impact on the employment-population ratio, hours worked and weekly earnings of young Muslim men. These basic statistics (non-regression adjusted) indicate that the employment-population ratio is the only labor market indicator of Muslims that the 9/11 and the London Bombings impacted. Also quite striking are the large earnings and

employment gaps between Muslims and other immigrants.

More specifically, the table shows that from January 1999 to August 2001, 16 to 25-year old Muslim men had employment-population ratios that differed very little from other immigrants: 2.4 percentage points lower. This disadvantage expanded to 12.0 percentage points from October 2001 to December 2002. To isolate 9/11's impact on employment-population ratios, the difference-in-differences estimates are constructed by taking the difference of these two estimates. Doing so generates a precisely estimated 9/11 disadvantage for young Muslim men of 9.5 percentage points. The disadvantage persists over time. In 2004, the DD estimate expands to 9.6 percentage points. Utilizing young UK born men (last column) as the control group also yields a disadvantage to Muslim men. Although large, the DD estimates of 6.3 and 5.9 percentage points have less precision. The difference in outcomes among men between 16 and 54 years of age, which are reported in Appendix I, remains unchanged.¹³

Table 2 also indicates that the July 2005 Bombings had an adverse impact on young Muslim employment-population ratios. Just prior to the bombings, Muslim men had a ratio that was 11.2 percentage points below other immigrants. The disadvantage expanded to 18.0 percentage points. As a result, the DD estimate of the July bombing's impact on Muslim employment is 6.9 percentage points. The table shows no disadvantage associated with the bombing when Muslim men are compared to UK born men. The table presents evidence of a slight decline in the hours worked of young Muslim men associated with 9/11, with no further deterioration several years later. For the July Bombings, a seven-hour Muslim disadvantage is maintained through September 2006. For weekly earnings the most notable result is the substantial wage gap between Muslims and non-Muslims that exist prior to the terrorist attacks. The table provides little if any evidence that both terrorist events led to an expansion in the

earnings gap between Muslim and other immigrants, and Muslims and UK born men.

Regression Results

Before presenting the difference-in-differences estimates, we identify the sources of the large employment and earnings gaps between Muslims and other immigrants. To do this, we construct Oaxaca-Blinder decompositions of the employment and earning gaps between Muslims and other immigrants (UK born). The gaps are quite sizeable across age groups, which suggest that even older men might be susceptible to employment and earnings losses due to the terrorist events.

The decompositions in Table 3 indicate that from 1999 to 2006, the employment of immigrants from Muslim countries is 11.3 to 14.8 percentage points lower than other immigrants. Approximately, 10 percentage points or 70 to 95 percent of this difference is unexplained.¹⁴ For weekly earnings, a 39 to 54 percent gap exists, out of which 30 to 35 percentage points are not explained by differences in education, potential experience, length of stay in the UK, citizenship, marital status, and regional labor market conditions. Panel B compares the employment and earnings of Muslim men to UK Born men. Large Muslim disadvantages persist across age for employment and earnings. Muslim employment is 17.6 to 18.3 percent lower than UK Born men. Only 6.2 to 8.6 percentage points of the gap remains unexplained. The earnings gaps range from 25.2 to 47.5 percent. Here, less of the gap is explained. Education, potential experience, length of stay in the UK, citizenship, marital status, and regional labor market conditions explain 1.5 to 11.3 percentage points of the gaps that range from 25.2 to 47.5 percent.

Table 4 reports regression-adjusted difference-in-differences effects of 9/11 and the July bombings on the employment, hours worked, and earnings of immigrants from Muslim-majority

countries relative to other foreign-born immigrants (upper panel) and UK-born men (lower panel). For the youngest men (ages 16 to 25), some changes in outcomes associated with 9/11 are noticeable. Employment of young men from Muslim-majority countries fell by 9.3 percentage points compared to other immigrants. This relative decrease in employment is sustained through 2004. Weekly hours worked also fall for young Muslim men. The decline persists through 2004. Relative to other immigrants, the weekly earnings of young Muslim men increased after 9/11 by 22.0 and 25.0 percent. A potential explanation for this counter intuitive result is that after 9/11 young Muslim men concentrated in the lower tail of the earnings distribution lost their jobs, pushing the group's post-9/11 mean earnings upward. To check for this possibility, we estimated our models, where we exclude men who have no educational qualifications. No significant difference-in-differences effects on employment and earnings are found when the sample was restricted.¹⁵ This is consistent with the hypothesis that the event was associated with a decrease in the employment of young "Muslims" who have no qualifications (and therefore are in the lower tail of earnings distribution).

The table shows that when we extend the sample to older workers, the adverse impacts on employment and hours quickly dissipate. We find little if any impact among 16 to 29 year old men, and no impact among 16 to 54 year old men, providing confirmation for our identification strategy.

When the UK-born men are used as the comparison group (Table 4), we find no statistically significant deterioration in the employment and earnings of immigrants from Muslim-majority countries after the July bombings. However, it should be noted that when all of the target-group members are immigrants, estimates using UK-born men as the comparison group are less reliable due to unobservable and unmeasured differences in characteristics such as

language proficiency and other “soft” skills for which we do not have measures. The second comparison group includes both white Muslims and 2nd generation immigrants from Muslim-majority countries causing a potential downward bias in our estimate. News reports published after 9/11 indicate that white Muslims as well as the 2nd generation Muslim immigrants experienced animosity after the terrorist events.¹⁶ Besides, there are fewer explanatory variables in the regressions that use the UK-born men as the comparison group. Measures for citizenship and length of stay are excluded to avoid multi-collinearity when all UK-born men are used as the comparison group.

The July bombings did not have any impact on the labor market outcomes of immigrants from Muslim-majority countries. Appendix III shows that there was no statistically significant association between the July bombings and the labor market outcomes of immigrants from Muslim-majority countries compared to other immigrants or UK-natives.

Since spring 2002, the LFS contains information on an individual’s religious affiliation. This may be a better proxy for establishing Muslim identity than using country of origin (Muslim-majority country). We use this source of variation to create a new target group to estimate the effect of the July Bombings on Muslim outcomes. Table 5 reports changes in Muslim men’s outcomes compared to non-Muslims after the July bombings. The difference-in-differences estimates in the upper panel use non-Muslim immigrants as the comparison group while the lower panel uses UK-born non-Muslim men. The “Basic” model reproduces the estimates in Table 2, the unadjusted means. The “Full” model adds our list of characteristics. Among 16 to 25 year old men, the Muslim employment-population ratio dropped by 10.3 percentage points compared to non-Muslim immigrants in the two years following July 2005. Their relative weekly hours declined by 4.5 to 6.6 hours and weekly earnings fell by up to 32.5

percent. The relative decline in hours is consistent with the decrease in employment-population ratio.

As we increase the upper bound on age from 25 to 29 and then to 54, the DD estimates for the employment-population ratio and earnings of young Muslim men either dampen or become insignificant. Small reductions in weekly hours worked remain at older ages. We find very little difference in outcomes of Muslim men and all UK-born men, consistent with our view that we are unable to fully capture the heterogeneity in the sample when native-born men are used for comparison.

VI. Robustness of Results

Our findings that the employment of very young “Muslim” men deteriorated after both terrorist events can be questioned on several grounds. First, during the post-9/11 years, the relative decline in the employment-population ratio of some groups of young “Muslims” was accompanied by a relative increase in their average earnings. Second, the validity of comparison groups can always be questioned.

We address the first critique by estimating the earnings regression with a restricted sample. To ensure that our identification strategy is capturing the terrorist event’s impacts on labor market outcomes, we use pseudo-intervention dates in the DD estimation. To address concern about the comparability of the target and control groups, we explore whether our results are sensitive to the use additional comparison groups.

As mentioned earlier, there was a 22.0 to 25.0 percentage-point relative increase in the weekly earnings of young men from Muslim-majority countries increased after 9/11. However, we find no significant difference-in-differences effects on employment and earnings when we restrict the sample to men without higher education.¹⁷ This is consistent with the hypothesis that

9/11 was associated with a decrease in employment of mainly those young “Muslims” who have low qualifications and therefore are in the lower tail of earnings distribution.¹⁸

Findings from using Different Intervention Dates

As an identification check, we incorrectly specify the timing of the 9/11 attacks and bombings. To do this, we estimate the difference-in-differences models with pseudo intervention dates. Using a range of dates from 2003 to 2007, we find that the most statistically significant decrease in young Muslim employment occurred after June 2005, the time of the London bombings. The employment-population ratio of young Muslims in the post-March 2005 and the post-June 2005 data fell by 11 percentage points, with the estimate being significant at 5 percent level.

Table 6 reports the difference-in-differences estimates for young Muslims using June 2004 as the intervention date. The regressions are based on data from January 2003 through June 2005. The upper panel compares Muslims to non-Muslim immigrants and the lower panel compares Muslims to non-Muslim minority men who are neither white nor black. As hypothesized, all of the coefficients are small and none are measured with precision. Table 7 shows difference-in-differences estimates for the employment-ratio using a range of intervention dates between years 1999 and 2004. Several of these intervention dates, including 9-11, are associated with statistically significant decrease in employment of men from Muslim-majority countries. This indicates a lack of robustness of our previous finding on 9-11’s effect on the employment of young men from Muslim-majority countries.

Tables 8 and 9 present evidence that supports the robustness of our earlier results for young UK men who are Muslim by religious affiliation. Using a range of dates between 2003 and 2007, we find that the most statistically significant relative decrease in the employment of

young Muslims occurred after June 2005. Table 8 shows approximately an 11 percentage point drop (significant at 5% level) in the employment of young Muslims in the post-March 2005 and the post-June 2005 data. Table 9 reports difference-in-differences estimates for three windows of time. Each window contains 24 consecutive months starting from July and ending in June and the 12th month is used as the intervention date for estimating difference-in-differences in the employment of young Muslims. By selecting time-spans and intervention dates in such a way, we potentially keep the seasonal effects similar across the pre- and the post-event months. One would also expect the business cycle movement to be moderate in a 24-month window. The difference-in-differences effect is statistically significant only for the July 2005 model (column 2, Table 9). A statistically significant 11 percentage-point decrease in Muslim occurred. These results are consistent with our earlier findings that the erosion in the outcomes associated with 9/11 and the July bombings were short-lived.

VII. Summary and Conclusions

This paper estimates the impacts of the 9-11 terrorist attacks and the London bombings on the employment-population ratio, hours worked, and earnings of UK minority men who fit Muslim stereotypes. Using a natural experiment framework, we find a decrease in the employment-population ratio of 16 to 25 year-old Muslim men after the July bombings relative to their non-Muslim counterparts. There is little persistence over time in the disadvantage's growth. Similar to previous research, we find no decline among older Muslim men.

Our findings are consistent with the hypothesis of an emergence in discrimination against minorities that fit societal stereotypes of young Muslims. Furthermore, the fear of discrimination made it harder for young minority workers to join and remain in the labor market. We have found that after the July bombings young men who are Muslim by religious affiliation

experienced declines in their employment whereas young men who are immigrants from Muslim-majority countries did not experience this decrease.

Even though we only find that very young Muslims are affected by the terrorist attacks, the result has important implications for the future. Today, the average age of UK's Muslim men is approximately 28 years—13 years less than the national average. Over one third of UK Pakistanis and Bangladeshis are under 16, the youngest age cohort in the country. Given the very different age profiles of ethnic minorities and UK natives, a significant part of the future growth in the working age population between 1999 and 2009 is forecast to come from these minorities, and it is evident that the youngest age cohort of Muslim workers are far from well-integrated in the UK labor market.¹⁹

The slower Muslim integration and assimilation into British society might have mutually reinforced the impact that the terrorist events had on their labor market outcomes. Given the faster growth in the population of young UK minority workers, future terrorist activities may affect these groups more widely. To minimize these potential impacts, there must be a greater focus on reducing the persistent employment and earnings gaps that predated the 9/11 and London Bombings.

References

- Allen, C, and Nielsen S. J. 2002. "Summary Report on Islamophobia in the EU after 11 September 2001." *European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia*. Available at: http://eumc.europa.eu/eumc/material/pub/anti-islam/Synthesis-report_en.pdf
- Ameli, Saied, Manzur Elahi and Arzu Merali. 2004. "Social Discrimination: Across the Muslim Divide." *Islamic Human Rights Commission, UK*.
http://www.ihrc.org.uk/file/1903718287_content.pdf
- Aslund, Olof, and Dan-Olof Rooth. 2005. "Shifts in attitudes and labor market discrimination: Swedish experiences after 9-11." *Journal of Population Economics*, 18 (4): 602-629
- Bisin, Alberto, Eleonora Patacchini, Thierry Verdier, and Zenou Yves. August 2007. "Are Muslim Immigrants Different in Terms of Cultural Integration?" *Journal of the European Economic Association*, 6 (2-3), 445 - 456
- Braakmann, Nils. December 2007. "Islamistic Terror, the War on Iraq and the Job Prospects of Arab Men in Britain: Does a Country's Direct Involvement matter? *University of Lüneburg Working Paper Series in Economics*, No. 70.
http://www.leuphana.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Forschungseinrichtungen/ifywl/WorkingPapers/wp_70_Upload.pdf
- Braakmann, Nils. January 2007. "The impact of September 11th, 2001 on the job prospects of foreigners With Arab background - Evidence from German labor market data." *University of Lüneburg Working Paper Series in Economics* No. 37.
http://www.leuphana.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Forschungseinrichtungen/ifywl/WorkingPapers/wp_37_Upload.pdf
- European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC). December 2001. "Anti Islamic Reactions in EU after Terrorist Acts against USA." *A collection of Country Reports form RAXEN National Focal Points (NFPs) – 12th September to 31st December, 2001*.
http://eumc.europa.eu/eumc/index.php?fuseaction=content.dsp_cat_content&catid=3fb38ad3e22bb&contentid=3fb4f8d82d72a
- European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC). November 2005. "The Impact of 7 July 2005 London Bomb Attacks on Muslim Communities in the EU". Available at:
http://eumc.europa.eu/eumc/index.php?fuseaction=content.dsp_cat_content&catid=43c68c15f216d
- The Guardian, December 8, 2001, "Britain has a poor record for its treatment of Muslims"
- Huber, P. J. 1967. "The behavior of maximum likelihood estimates under non-standard conditions." *Proceedings of the Fifth Berkeley Symposium on Mathematical Statistics*

and Probability 1:221-233.

Shields, Michael, A. Price, and Stephen Wheatley. 2003. "The Labour Market Outcomes and Psychological Well-being of Ethnic Minority Migrants in Britain." *UK, Home Office Online Report*
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs2/rdsolr0703.pdf>

Table 1: Summary Statistics for 16 to 25 Year Old Men

Variables	“Muslims”	Other Immigrants	Difference	UK-Born	Difference
Employment (%)	62.04	73.00	-10.96	80.34	-18.3
Observations	1,386	4,433		57,560	
Hours Worked	21.86	28.92	-7.06	31.16	-9.31
Observations	1,254	3,989		51,694	
Weekly Earnings (Pounds)	223.50	325.17	-101.67	283.55	-60.05
Observations	196	755		11,157	
Age	22.33	22.31	0.05	21.26	1.07*
UK Citizen (%)	51.77	39.08	12.69*	1.00	50.36*
Married (%)	30.86	11.33	19.85*	4.32	26.54*
Length of stay in UK (Years)	10.01	7.60	2.31*	21.26	-11.25
Educational Qualification (%)					
No Qualification	26.01	10.42	15.42*	10.88	15.13*
Foreign Education	23.81	36.21	-12.16	2.28	21.53*
O-Level or Below	23.00	16.56	6.23*	41.17	-18.18
A level or Diploma Equivalent	13.30	19.72	-6.43	30.23	-16.94
Bachelor's or Higher	11.54	15.24	-3.58	14.16	-2.63
Missing Value	2.35	1.85	0.52	1.27	1.08*
Industry (%)					
Agriculture & Fishing	0.00	0.91	-0.91	1.48	-1.48
Energy & Water	0.85	0.22	0.14	0.85	-0.52
Manufacturing	22.97	10.24	13.25*	16.81	6.16*
Construction	1.95	9.48	-8.06	13.80	-11.85
Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	38.25	31.19	8.07*	26.79	11.46*
Transport & Communication	13.76	7.75	5.65*	6.98	6.78*
Banking, Finance & Insurance	13.22	22.12	-9.19	19.03	-5.81
Public Admin, Education & Health	4.77	9.83	-5.20	7.92	-3.15
Other Services	6.31	8.22	-3.72	6.31	-1.55
Workplace Outside UK	0.00	0.03	-0.03	0.03	-0.03
Occupation (%)					
Managers and Senior Officials	7.13	8.60	-2.83	7.13	-1.54
Professional	6.75	8.63	-3.70	6.75	-1.49
Associate Professional and Technical	7.46	15.07	-8.10	13.01	-5.55
Administrative and Secretarial	6.80	8.82	-1.49	11.37	-4.57
Skilled Trades	8.88	12.64	-4.10	22.50	-13.62
Personal Service	4.83	7.38	-2.21	3.95	0.87
Sales and Customer Service	15.02	9.43	6.32*	10.64	4.38*
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	15.13	7.41	7.98*	8.88	6.26*
Elementary/Other	31.03	22.03	8.14*	15.78	15.25*

Source: British Labour Force Survey Quarterly Files Winter 1998 to Summer 2006.

Notes: “Muslim” refers to immigrant men from Muslim-majority countries. Differences in means are shown with statistical significances where “*” denotes significance at the 1% level, “**” denotes significance at the 5% level, and “+” denotes significance at the 10% level. Summary statistics for 16 to 29 and 16 to 54 year old men are located in Appendix Table I.

Table 2: Outcomes for 16 to 25 Year Old Men Pre and Post-9/11 and the July Bombings by Target and Comparison Groups

Panel A: Employment	Muslims	Other Immigrants	Other Immigrants-Muslim Immigrants	UK-born	UK-Born-Muslim Immigrants
9/11 Effect					
Jan.99 to Aug.01	71.08	73.51	2.43	82.24	11.16
Oct.01*to*Dec.02	63.92	75.87	11.95	81.34	17.42
DD Estimate			-9.52*		-6.26
Oct.01 to Dec.04	62.96	75.00	12.04	80.05	17.09
DD Estimate			-9.61**		-5.93
July Bombing Effect					
Jan.04 to Jun.05	62.63	73.78	11.15	79.78	17.15
Aug.05 to Sept.06	60.79	78.82	18.03	77.23	16.44
DD Estimate			-6.88+		0.71
Panel B: Hours Worked					
9/11 Effect					
Jan.99 to Aug.01	23.82	28.05	4.23	31.86	8.04
Oct.01 to Dec.02	21.18	28.39	7.21	30.82	9.64
DD Estimate			-2.98		-1.60
Oct.01 to Dec.04	21.16	28.05	6.89	30.25	9.09
DD Estimate			-2.66		-1.05
Jan.04 to Jun.05	22.41	29.66	7.25	31.04	8.63
Aug.05 to Sept.06	25.21	32.34	7.13	32.30	7.09
DD Estimate			0.12		1.54
Panel C: Weekly Earnings					
Jan.99 to Aug.01	185.02	322.76	137.74	269.64	131.90
Oct.01 to Dec.02	243.07	334.42	91.35	296.44	205.09
DD Estimate			46.39		-73.19
Oct.01 to Dec.04	246.31	328.81	82.50	294.41	48.10
DD Estimate			55.24		83.80
Jan.04 to Jun.05	266.28	302.69	36.41	302.49	36.21
Aug.05 to Sept.06	252.77	324.33	71.56	292.11	39.34
DD Estimate			-35.15		-3.13

Source: British Labour Force Survey Quarterly Files Winter 1998 to Summer 2006.

Notes: Muslims are identified by religious affiliation. Differences in means are shown with statistical significances where “*” denotes significance at the 1% level, “***” denotes significance at the 5% level, and “+” denotes significance at the 10% level.

Table 3: Oaxaca Decompositions of Employment and Earning Gaps

Panel A: Relative to Other Immigrants		Employment-Population Ratio			Log Weekly Earnings		
Effect		16-25	16-29	16-54	16-25	16-29	16-54
Total Gap		0.113** (0.02)	0.132** (0.02)	0.148** (0.01)	- 0.391** (0.05)	0.520** (0.04)	0.539** (0.03)
Explained Gap		0.005 (0.01)	0.026** (0.01)	0.040** (0.00)	0.094** (0.04)	0.160** (0.03)	0.213** (0.02)
Residual Gap		0.109** (0.02)	0.106** (0.02)	0.108** (0.01)	0.297** (0.06)	0.360** (0.04)	0.325** (0.02)
		5975	12465	50566	995	2239	8899
Panel B: Relative to UK Born Men							
Total Gap		0.181** (0.02)	0.176** (0.01)	0.183** (0.01)	0.252** (0.05)	0.377** (0.03)	0.475** (0.02)
Explained Gap		0.119** (0.02)	0.089** (0.01)	0.064** (0.01)	0.015 (0.05)	0.057+ (0.03)	0.113** (0.02)
Residual Gap		0.062* (0.02)	0.086** (0.02)	0.120** (0.01)	0.237** (0.06)	0.319** (0.04)	0.362** (0.03)
		79597	127899	510104	15349	26413	110859

Notes: The employment gap models include all men where as the gap in log weekly earnings include only employed men. The samples in the upper panel consist of only 1st generation immigrants from (1) other countries and (2) Muslim-majority countries (Bangladesh Morocco Egypt Pakistan Iran Other-Middle-East Iraq Lebanon). The lower panel shows decompositions of the gaps between the latter group and UK-born men. The time period runs from Winter 1999 to Fall 2006. Coefficients are shown with statistical significances where “***” denotes significance at the 1% level, “**” denotes significance at the 5% level, and “+” denotes significance at the 10% level. Robust standard Errors clustered by repeated observations are shown in parentheses. Explanatory variables are potential experience, potential experience squared, years of education, citizenship, marital status, the regional unemployment rate and ratios of the two groups’ population across regions.

Table 4: Difference-in-differences effects of 9-11 on Labor Market Outcomes of Men from Muslim-Majority Countries

Dec. 1999 through Dec. 2002 with Sept.2001 as Intervention Date						
	Ages 16-25		Ages 16-29		Ages 16-54	
Relative to Other Immigrants	Basic	Full	Basic	Full	Basic	Full
Employed=1	-0.095+	-0.092+	-0.06	-0.03	-0.021	-0.006
	(0.057)	(0.054)	(0.042)	(0.039)	(0.022)	(0.020)
Observations	2818	2818	5718	5718	23306	23306
Weekly Hours Worked	-3.272	-3.647	-2.583	-1.053	-1.558	-0.478
	(2.540)	(2.383)	(1.892)	(1.745)	(1.087)	(0.999)
Observations	2615	2615	5314	5314	21247	21247
Log Weekly Earnings	0.128	0.279	0.101	0.176	-0.028	-0.002
	(0.138)	(0.171)	(0.110)	(0.114)	(0.071)	(0.060)
Observations	505	505	1073	1073	4222	4222
Relative to All UK-Born Men						
Employed=1	-0.053	-0.033	-0.037	-0.008	-0.014	0.002
	(0.050)	(0.049)	(0.038)	(0.036)	(0.020)	(0.019)
Observations	38929	38929	63446	63446	238659	238659
Weekly Hours Worked	-1.495	-1.45	-1.154	-0.093	-1.077	-0.037
	(2.168)	(2.038)	(1.657)	(1.532)	(0.971)	(0.894)
Observations	35791	35791	58167	58167	216146	216146
Log Weekly Earnings	0.105	0.193	0.128	0.176+	0.01	0.03
	(0.120)	(0.148)	(0.100)	(0.106)	(0.066)	(0.058)
	8040	8040	13917	13917	53926	53926
Dec. 1999 through Dec. 2004 with Sept.2001 as Intervention Date						
	Ages 16-25		Ages 16-29		Ages 16-54	
Relative to Other Immigrants	Basic	Full	Basic	Full	Basic	Full
Employed=1	-0.096*	-0.094*	-0.053	-0.057+	-0.022	-0.017
	(0.047)	(0.046)	(0.033)	(0.033)	(0.018)	(0.017)
Observations	4203	4203	8703	8703	35551	35551
Weekly Hours Worked	-3.365	-3.577+	-2.191	-2.172	-1.374	-0.766
	(2.083)	(2.020)	(1.552)	(1.512)	(0.898)	(0.853)
Observations	3924	3924	8111	8111	32449	32449
Log Weekly Earnings	0.231*	0.255+	0.141	0.169+	0.018	0.028
	(0.113)	(0.131)	(0.088)	(0.092)	(0.058)	(0.050)
Observations	733	733	1602	1602	6357	6357
Relative to All UK-Born Men						
Employed=1	-0.058	-0.052	-0.021	-0.022	-0.005	0
	(0.041)	(0.040)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.016)	(0.016)
Observations	57649	57649	92370	92370	352820	352820
Weekly Hours Worked	-1.322	-1.69	-0.181	-0.341	-0.408	0.078
	(1.747)	(1.687)	(1.341)	(1.312)	(0.801)	(0.768)
Observations	52990	52990	84712	84712	319538	319538
Log Weekly Earnings	0.175+	0.212+	0.132+	0.154+	0.016	0.018
	(0.097)	(0.115)	(0.080)	(0.085)	(0.054)	(0.047)
	11621	11621	19817	19817	78717	78717

Notes: Entries are the coefficients of the interaction between the Muslim dummy variable and Post-9/11 dummy variable. All estimates are from OLS regressions. Robust standard errors clustered by groups and years are shown in parentheses. Robust Standard Errors clustered by persons are shown in parentheses. The level of statistical significance are indicated as follows: “*” denotes significance at the 1% level, “**” denotes significance at the 5% level, and “+” denotes significance at the 10% level.

**Table 5: Effects of July Bombings on Labor Market Outcomes of Muslim Men
Between 1st Quarter of 2004 and 2nd Quarter of 2007**

	16-25		16-29		16-54	
Relative to Other Immigrants	Basic	Full	Basic	Full	Basic	Full
Employed=1	-0.137** (0.041)	-0.103* (0.047)	-0.042 (0.028)	-0.024 (0.033)	-0.028+ (0.016)	-0.026 (0.018)
Observations	4396	4396	8477	8477	29826	29826
Weekly Hours Worked	-6.627** (1.757)	-4.469* (2.031)	-2.712* (1.301)	-1.525 (1.523)	-1.866* (0.772)	-1.724+ (0.892)
Observations	4124	4124	7875	7875	27341	27341
Log Weekly Earnings	-0.190+ (0.111)	-0.325* (0.137)	0.06 (0.088)	-0.023 (0.107)	0.059 (0.061)	0.032 (0.068)
Observations	642	642	1424	1424	5062	5062
Relative to All UK-Born Men						
Employed=1	-0.054+ (0.03)	-0.048 (0.04)	0.009 (0.02)	0.007 (0.03)	-0.007 (0.01)	-0.002 (0.02)
Observations	37016	37016	57850	57850	235565	235565
Weekly Hours Worked	-2.424+ (1.32)	-2.787+ (1.51)	0.276 (1.06)	-0.215 (1.23)	-0.705 (0.67)	-0.448 (0.77)
Observations	33991	33991	53003	53003	213003	213003
Log Weekly Earnings	-0.045 (0.09)	-0.173+ (0.11)	0.122+ (0.07)	0.043 (0.09)	0.037 (0.06)	0.041 (0.06)
Observations	6417	6417	10932	10932	48593	48593

Notes: Entries are estimated coefficients of the interaction between Muslim dummy and “post-July 2005” dummy. All results shown were given by OLS regressions. All variables except log weekly earning, hours worked, age, length-of-stay and local unemployment rate are categorical. Log earnings models include only employed men. In the hours worked models, hours are set equal to zero if not employed. Standard errors clustered by “persons” are shown in parentheses. Coefficients are shown with statistical significances where “***” denotes significance at the 1% level, “**” denotes significance at the 5% level, and “+” denotes significance at the 10% level.

Table 6: Difference-in-Differences in Labor Market Outcomes of Muslims when June 2004 is Used as an Intervention Date

	16-25		16-29		16-54	
Relative to Other Immigrants	Basic	Full	Basic	Full	Basic	Full
Employed=1	0.026 (0.046)	0.016 (0.046)	0.005 (0.033)	-0.015 (0.033)	0.002 (0.018)	-0.011 (0.017)
Observations	2655	2655	5157	5157	18897	18897
Weekly Hours Worked	0.092 (2.090)	-0.439 (2.077)	-0.476 (1.563)	-1.297 (1.536)	0.063 (0.915)	-0.605 (0.867)
Observations	2494	2494	4807	4807	17343	17343
Log Weekly Earnings	0.043 (0.126)	-0.006 (0.136)	0.105 (0.100)	0.051 (0.096)	0.087 (0.066)	0.034 (0.063)
Observations	394	394	852	852	3222	3222
Relative to All Minorities (Except Black)						
Employed=1	0.021 (0.046)	0.025 (0.046)	0.007 (0.035)	0.02 (0.035)	0 (0.019)	0.007 (0.018)
Observations	3055	3055	5027	5027	16092	16092
Weekly Hours Worked	0.306 (1.950)	0.827 (1.921)	-0.386 (1.603)	0.536 (1.560)	-0.112 (0.956)	0.28 (0.898)
Observations	2837	2837	4644	4644	14817	14817
Log Weekly Earnings	-0.102 (0.127)	-0.111 (0.137)	-0.054 (0.105)	-0.05 (0.105)	-0.009 (0.068)	-0.01 (0.064)
Observations	392	392	709	709	2548	2548

Notes: All regressions use data from January 2003 through June 2005. Entries are estimated coefficients of the interaction between Muslim dummy and “post-July 2004” dummy. All results shown were estimated with OLS. All variables except log weekly earning, hours worked, age, length-of-stay and local unemployment rate are categorical. Log earnings models include only employed men. In the hours worked models, hours are set equal to zero if not employed. Standard errors clustered by “persons” are shown in parentheses. Coefficients are shown with statistical significances where “***” denotes significance at the 1% level, “*” denotes significance at the 5% level, and “+” denotes significance at the 10% level.

Table 7: Difference-in-differences Effects on Employment of Young Men from Muslim-majority Countries

Dates	D-D Estimate
Sept.1999	-0.146*
Dec.1999	-0.161**
Mar.2000	-0.183**
Jun.2000	-0.190**
Sept.2000	-0.153**
Dec.2000	-0.126*
Mar.2001	-0.102*
Jun.2001	-0.088+
Sept.2001	-0.086+
Dec.2001	-0.102*
Mar.2002	-0.083+
Jun.2002	-0.060
Sept.2002	-0.068
Dec.2002	-0.053
Mar.2003	-0.060

Notes: Each regression includes 4,282 observations between 1999 and 2004. All estimates are from OLS regressions. Robust Standard Errors clustered by groups and years are shown in parentheses. Robust Standard Errors clustered by persons are shown in parentheses. Coefficients are shown with statistical significances where “***” denotes significance at the 1% level, “*” denotes significance at the 5% level, and “+” denotes significance at the 10% level.

Table 8: DD Effects on Employment of Young Muslim Men

Date	D-D Estimate
Jun-04	-0.049
Sep-04	-0.089+
Dec-04	-0.090+
Mar-05	-0.119*
Jun-05	-0.111*
Sep-05	-0.098*
Dec-05	-0.074+
Mar-06	-0.009
Jun-06	-0.010

Notes: Each regression uses 4233 observations between Spring 2003 and Autumn 2007. All estimates are from OLS regressions. Robust Standard Errors clustered by groups and years are shown in parentheses. Robust Standard Errors clustered by persons are shown in parentheses. Coefficients are shown with statistical significances where “***” denotes significance at the 1% level, “*” denotes significance at the 5% level, and “+” denotes significance at the 10% level.

**Table 9: Difference-in-Differences in Employment of Young Muslim Men
Between Paired Years**

Period	Between the years before and after June 2004 After June 2004	Between the years before and after June 2005 After July 2005	Between the years before and after June 2006 After July 2006
Difference-in-Differences	-0.045	-0.117*	0.022
<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>(0.048)</i>	<i>(0.055)</i>	<i>(0.052)</i>
<i>Observations</i>	<i>2128</i>	<i>2669</i>	<i>2572</i>

Notes: Target Group: 16 to 25 Year Old Muslim Men; Comparison Group: 16 to 25 Year Old Non-Muslim Immigrant men. All estimates are from OLS regressions. Robust Standard Errors clustered by groups and years are shown in parentheses. Robust Standard Errors clustered by persons are shown in parentheses. Coefficients are shown with statistical significances where “***” denotes significance at the 1% level, “*” denotes significance at the 5% level, and “+” denotes significance at the 10% level.

**Appendix I: Summary Statistics for 16 to 29 Year Old Men from Muslim-majority
Countries and the Comparison-Group Men**

Variables	Muslims	Other Immigrants	Difference	UK-Born	Difference
Employment	67.5	80.5	-13**	84.6	-17.1**
Observations	3044	9264		123143	
Hours Worked	23.5	32.2	-8.7**	33.5	-10**
Observations	2864	8605		112672	
Weekly Earnings (Dollars)	251	412	-161**	345	-94**
Observations	437	1781		25605	
Age	25	25.1	-0.1	23.6	1.4**
UK Citizen (%)	48.5	28.5	20**	100	-51.5**
Married (%)	47	21	26**	11.7	35.3**
Length of stay in UK (Years)	20.8	23.8	-3**	23.6	-2.8**
Educational Qualification (%)					
No Qualification	25	7	18**	8.7	16.3**
Foreign Education	25	35	-10**	2.6	22.4**
O-Level or Below	15	10	5**	33.3	-17.7**
Missing Value	9	10	-1+	8.5	0.5
A level or Diploma Equivalent	13	17	-4**	29.5	-16.5**
Bachelor's or Higher	13	20	-7**	17.4	-4.4**
Industry (%)					
Agriculture & Fishing	.47	0.75	0	1.24	-0.77
Energy & Water	0.94	0.46	0	1.06	-0.12
Manufacturing	25.71	13.42	12.3**	19.76	5.95**
Construction	1.89	5.16	-3**	9.96	-8.07**
Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	34.91	24.37	10.5**	22.43	12.48**
Transport & Communication	10.38	7.17	3*	8.12	2.26+
Banking, Finance & Insurance	13.44	25.97	-12.5**	20.49	-7.05**
Public Admin, Education & Health	8.96	15.60	-6.6**	11.87	-2.91+
Other Services	3.30	7.05	-3.7**	5.06	-1.76+
Workplace Outside UK	0.00	0.06	0	0	0
Occupation (%)					
Managers and Senior Officials	4.95	11.46	-6.51**	10.63	-5.68**
Professional	7.55	17.25	-9.70**	11.48	-3.93*
Associate Professional and Technical	8.49	19.77	-11.28	14.89	-6.4**
Administrative and Secretarial	8.49	7.97	-0.52	10.42	-1.93
Skilled Trades	11.79	8.94	2.85+	18.68	-6.89**
Personal Service	4.48	5.96	-1.48	3.98	0.5
Sales and Customer Service	10.61	6.3	4.30**	7.96	2.65+
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	17.22	6.13	11.85**	9.35	7.87**
Elementary/Other	26.42	16.22	10.20**	12.6	13.82**

Source: British Labour Force Survey Quarterly Files Winter 1998 to Summer 2006.

Notes: Differences in means are shown with statistical significances where “*” denotes significance at the 1% level, “**” denotes significance at the 5% level, and “+” denotes significance at the 10% level.

Appendix I cont.: Summary Statistics for 16 to 54 Year Old Men from Muslim-majority Countries and Comparison-Group Men

Variables	Muslims	Other Immigrants	Difference	UK-Born	Difference
Employment	70.34	85.07	-14.73**	88.5	-18.16**
Observations	12350	37605		491102	
Hours Worked	25.72	35.76	-10.04**	37.12	-11.4**
Observations	11371	34281		443825	
Weekly Earnings (Dollars)	373	575	-202**	509.2	-136.2**
Observations	1629	7174		107762	
Age	36	36	0	37.3	-1.3**
UK Citizen (%)	62.6	43.9	18.7**	100	-37.4**
Married (%)	71.8	51.5	21.2**	47.4	24.4**
Length of stay in UK (Years)	20.7	20.9	-0.2	37.2	-16.5**
Educational Qualification (%)					
No Qualification	26.94	8.06	18.8**	9.63	17.31**
Foreign Education	26.61	29.69	-3.08**	5.33	21.28**
O-Level or Below	10.09	9.06	1.03**	23.64	-13.55**
Missing Value	9.47	10.04	-.56+	8.88	0.59*
A level or Diploma Equivalent	11.26	20.78	-9.52**	33.88	-22.62**
Bachelor's or Higher	15.64	22.37	-6.73**	18.63	-2.99**
Industry (%)					
Agriculture & Fishing	0.13	.71	-0.58**	0.97	-0.84**
Energy & Water	0.25	0.64	-0.39+	1.49	-1.24**
Manufacturing	24.48	15.85	8.63**	23.93	0.55**
Construction	1.76	4.94	-3.18**	8.7	-6.94**
Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	32.41	17.6	14.81**	14.85	17.56**
Transport & Communication	9.88	9.91	-0.03**	10.83	-0.95
Banking, Finance & Insurance	14.03	24.67	-10.64**	17.92	-3.89**
Public Admin, Education & Health	14.22	20.01	-5.79**	17.06	-2.84**
Other Services	2.83	5.48	-2.65**	4.22	-1.39*
Workplace Outside UK	0	0.17	-0.17+	0	0
Occupation (%)					
Managers and Senior Officials	13.4	21.01	-7.61**	22.07	-8.67**
Professional	14.72	20.58	-5.86**	14.01	0.71
Associate Professional and Technical	9.18	15.49	-6.31**	13.94	-4.76**
Administrative and Secretarial	5.91	6.35	-0.44	6.36	-0.45
Skilled Trades	13.08	9.99	3.09**	15.72	-2.64**
Personal Service	4.72	4.34	0.38	3.34	1.38**
Sales and Customer Service	6.23	3.59	2.64**	3.75	2.48**
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	17.36	7.32	10.04**	11.91	5.45**
Elementary/Other	15.41	11.34	4.07**	8.89	6.52**

Source: British Labour Force Survey Quarterly Files Winter 1998 to Summer 2006.

Notes: Differences in means are shown with statistical significances where “**” denotes significance at the 1% level, “***” denotes significance at the 5% level, and “+” denotes significance at the 10% level.

Appendix II: Summary Statistics for 16 to 25 Year Old Muslim Men and Comparison-Group Men

Variables	Muslims	Non-Muslim Immigrants	Difference	Non-Muslim UK-Born	Difference
Employment (%)	60.3	75.8	-15.5**	80.4	-20.1**
Observations	2004	2826		46011	
Hours Worked	20.6	29.1	-8.5**	30.3	-9.7**
Observations	1872	2655		42220	
Weekly Earnings (Pounds)	246.4	328.3	-81.95**	287.2	-40.8**
Observations	249	470		8476	
Age	22	22.5	-0.5**	21.3	0.7**
UK Citizen (%)	73.5	28.9	44.6**	100	-26.5**
Married (%)	18.4	9.2	9.2**	3.7	14.7**
Length of stay in UK (Years)	16.3	7.2	9.1**	21.3	-5**
Educational Qualification (%)					
No Qualification	16.67	9.31	7.3**	9.45	7.2**
Foreign Education	10.68	32.17	-21.5**	2.12	8.5**
O-Level or Below	27.30	13.02	14.3**	36.3	-9**
Missing Value (Put after Bachelor's)	17.61	15.68	1.9+	13.37	4.2**
A level or Diploma Equivalent	14.27	17.52	-3.2**	27.44	-13.2**
Bachelor's or Higher	13.47	12.31	1.15	11.33	2.1**
Industry (%)					
Agriculture & Fishing	0	1.28	-1.28+	1.24	-1.24+
Energy & Water	2.01	0.64	1.37+	0.98	1.03
Manufacturing	22.89	12.37	10.52**	17.26	5.63*
Construction	2.81	5.97	-3.16+	12.64	-9.83**
Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	36.55	32.84	3.71	26.82	9.73**
Transport & Communication	8.03	4.9	3.13+	6.93	1.1
Banking, Finance & Insurance	20.48	20.47	0.01	17.53	2.95
Public Admin, Education & Health	6.02	14.29	-8.27**	10.76	-4.74*
Other Services	1.2	7.25	-6.05**	5.84	-4.64**
Workplace Outside UK	0	0		0	0
Occupation (%)					
Managers and Senior Officials	3.61	5.33	-1.72	6.72	-3.11
Professional	5.62	11.09	-5.47*	8.26	-2.64+
Associate Professional and Technical	9.24	18.12	-8.88**	13.6	-4.36
Administrative and Secretarial	9.24	6.4	2.84	9.94	-0.7*
Skilled Trades	9.64	12.15	-2.51	21.35	-11.71
Personal Service	1.2	4.48	-3.28*	2.5	-1.3**
Sales and Customer Service	20.08	10.66	9.42**	10.46	9.62
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	12.05	7.46	4.59*	8.64	3.41**
Elementary/Other	29.32	24.31	5.01	18.54	10.78+

Source: British Labour Force Survey Quarterly Files Winter 1998 to Summer 2006.

Notes: Differences in means are shown with statistical significances where “*” denotes significance at the 1% level, “**” denotes significance at the 5% level, and “+” denotes significance at the 10% level. Summary statistics for 16 to 29 and 16 to 54 year old men are located in Appendix Table I.

Appendix III: Effects of July Bombings on Labor Market Outcomes of Men from Muslim-Majority Countries

	16-25		16-29		16-54	
Relative to Other Immigrants	Basic	Full	Basic	Full	Basic	Full
Employed=1	-0.067 (0.06)	-0.03 (0.07)	-0.002 (0.04)	0.037 (0.04)	-0.006 (0.02)	-0.007 (0.02)
Observations	3125	3125	6709	6709	26812	26812
Weekly Hours Worked	-2.876 (2.52)	-1.038 (2.76)	-0.409 (1.68)	1.089 (1.99)	-0.553 (0.90)	-0.478 (1.05)
Observations	2939	2939	6237	6237	24514	24514
Log Weekly Earnings	-0.138 (0.16)	-0.176 (0.22)	0.027 (0.11)	-0.04 (0.14)	0.001 (0.08)	0.037 (0.09)
Observations	510	510	1213	1213	4718	4718
Relative to All UK-Born Men						
Employed=1	0.003 (0.05)	0.006 (0.06)	0.039 (0.03)	0.056 (0.04)	0.014 (0.02)	0.014 (0.02)
Observations	29026	29026	45164	45164	181562	181562
Weekly Hours Worked	0.993 (2.20)	0.072 (2.33)	2.284 (1.49)	2.34 (1.75)	0.64 (0.82)	0.818 (0.95)
Observations	26661	26661	41393	41393	164182	164182
Log Weekly Earnings	-0.009 (0.14)	0.038 (0.20)	0.079 (0.10)	0.07 (0.12)	-0.029 (0.07)	0.077 (0.08)
Observations	5130	5130	8661	8661	37771	37771

Notes: All regressions include data from 1st quarter of 2004 through 2nd quarter of 2007. Entries are estimated coefficients of the interaction between Muslim dummy and “post-July 2005” dummy. All results shown were given by OLS regressions. All variables except log weekly earning, hours worked, age, length-of-stay and local unemployment rate are categorical. Log earnings models include only employed men. In the hours worked models, hours are set equal to zero if not employed. Standard errors clustered by “persons” are shown in parentheses. Coefficients are shown with statistical significances where “***” denotes significance at the 1% level, “*” denotes significance at the 5% level, and “+” denotes significance at the 10% level.

ENDNOTES

¹ A comprehensive record of the impacts of the European terrorists events can be found in reports of the European Monitoring Center on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC) (May 2002, November 2005).

² In the Netherlands and Denmark, many Islamic websites were inundated with hate speech and the amount of anti-Muslim text messages increased dramatically after 9/11. A number of opinion polls confirmed that the Danish majority believed that 9/11 had made them become more negative towards Muslims, where the vast majority of the population felt that Muslims should be made to take lessons in Danish democratic values. Denmark had national elections coinciding with the aftermath of 9/11 and animosity towards Muslims seemed to be visible in the political sphere too. Changes in attitude towards Muslims and a resulting trend of hostility were identified in the Danish workplaces too. Series of opinion polls in the Netherlands indicate that a large part the population was in favor of the deportation of Muslims whilst others were keen to see asylum seekers from Muslim backgrounds being refused entry to the country. Another poll declared the Dutch population's belief that Islam presented them with a very real threat. The killing of the author of a documentary about Muslim immigrants by a Dutch-Moroccan (November 2004) Muslim added to the perceived danger.

³ Kaestner et al. (2007) regress “earnings” for employed individuals. For their “hours-worked” regressions, they include all individuals setting hours equal to zero for men who were not employed. We do the same in the OLS regressions but for the quantile earning regressions, we include all men assigning log of earnings equal to zero if not employed. This is done to avoid the sample selection bias occurring in the mean regression.

⁴ The recession that began in March 2001 is potentially one such confounding factor. Estimation of the pre- and post-9/11 changes in outcome using only the target-group (i.e. Muslims) sample may generate a negative coefficient simply because of the business-cycle downturn.

⁵ To control for industry of work, 9 major industry dummy variables were used. To control for occupations we constructed ten major occupation groups. However, we use “percentage of group members working in the respective occupation” to control for occupational variations instead of using occupation dummies. Exclusion of this variable does not significantly affect the difference in differences effect.

⁶ We follow the specifications of Kaestner et al. (2004) here. We find coefficients of the time-trend variables always negligible and statistically insignificant. Models with month dummy variables yielded similar results.

⁷ In the case of probit, the interaction effect is estimated by taking the average of difference-in-differences of the predicted probabilities.

⁸ Kaestner et al. allowed the effect of September 11th to differ according to an index of hate crime/discrimination against Arabs and Muslims. They used three measures of September 11th related hate crime or discrimination: number of hate crime/discrimination incidents reported in a state; number of hate crime/discrimination incidents per Arab population in a state; and number of hate crime/discrimination incidents per state population. While the first two capture the risk of discrimination Arabs and Muslims face in a state, the third is an indicator of the prevalence of prejudice among the non-Arab population. Prior to October 2001, value of hate-crime index was assumed to be zero in all states⁸. They estimated the results using all three indices and found the effects of all of them to be statistically insignificant. Due to the insignificant effects and the limited nature of the data, we do not include the indices in the analyses.

⁹ Unlike in the US sample, we drop men between age 55 and 64 from the UK sample for two reasons. *First*, unlike in the US, about 90 percent of the target group members are below 55 in the UK. *Second*, about half of the “Muslims” over the age 54 in the UK are out of labor force in contrast to less than one-third of the comparison-group members. Questionnaires in the US and the UK surveys are similar and the data collection methods are comparable making it possible to use the same method to analyze both data sets.

¹⁰ There has been no study on whether the 1st generation immigrants were affected more than the 2nd-generation immigrants. Anti-terrorism laws and programs targeted primarily those 1st generation immigrants who are not US citizens, especially those who are not residing or working legally in the US. A fraction of the 1st generation immigrants in the CPS datasets should be illegal immigrants. Demographic research suggests that at least a fraction of the illegal immigrants are in the CPS since the number of immigrants enumerated by the survey (and by the

decennial Census, upon which the CPS weights are based) exceeds estimates of the number of the foreign-born legally present in the U.S.

¹¹ Until Spring 2002, the UK data does not identify men who are Muslim by religious affiliation (i.e., target group B). Therefore, a small fraction of comparison group 2 would include UK-born Muslims.

¹² Consistent with the literature, we find that marriage, years in the UK, and UK citizenship is associated with higher earnings and employment.

¹³ The outcomes before and after 9/11 for “Muslims” age 16-54 in the UK are available upon request.

¹⁴ The lower educational attainment of Muslims (compared to other immigrants) explains the largest portion of the employment gap. However, over 90% of the total gap remains unexplained.

¹⁵ Results available from the authors on request.

¹⁶ “Rise in Muslim Discrimination”, BBC news, 16 December 2004.
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/4102389.stm

¹⁷ Results available from the authors on request.

¹⁸ We also explored estimating median regressions that include the unemployed as having zero earnings. This was not feasible because more than fifty percent of the sample reported zero earnings.

¹⁹ EUMAP – EU Monitoring and Advocacy Program – Aspirations and Reality: British Muslims and the Labour Market.